



# Texas Department of Insurance

## Division of Workers' Compensation

Medical Fee Dispute Resolution, MS-48  
7551 Metro Center Drive, Suite 100 • Austin, Texas 78744-1645  
518-804-4000 telephone • 512-804-4811 fax • [www.tdi.texas.gov](http://www.tdi.texas.gov)

### MEDICAL FEE DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Requestor Name and Address**

VISTA MEDICAL CENTER HOSPITAL  
4301 VISTA ROAD  
PASADENA TEXAS 77504

**Carrier's Austin Representative Box**

Box # 47

**MFDR Date Received**

FEBRUARY 9, 2004

**Respondent Name**

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO

**MFDR Tracking Number**

M4-05-6952-02

#### REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY

**Requestor's Position Summary Dated March 4, 2004:** "if the total audited charges for the entire admission are at or above \$40,000, the Carrier shall reimburse using the 'Stop-Loss Reimbursement Factor' (SLRF). The SLRF of 75% is applied to the 'entire admission'."

**Amount in Dispute:** \$35,023.43

#### RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY

**Respondent's Position Summary Dated February 25, 2008:** "Please allow this letter to serve as a memorialization that we have reached in the above-referenced matter. As you know, this dispute is currently pending before the Medical Review Division...Continental Cas. Co. ('Carrier') has agreed to issue additional payment of \$775.08 to fully resolve all services provided on dates of service 03/06/2003 and 4/23/2003, including any claim for interest. Vista Medical Center ('Provider') has agreed to accept payment of \$775.08 as payment in full for all services provided on dates of service 03/06/2003 and 04/23/2003, including any claim for interest. The parties have not settled this dispute as to dates of service 04/25/2003 – 04/28/2003 (the 'stop-loss' claim). As part of the consideration for this agreement, Carrier has agreed to withdraw its extent of injury dispute as to the dates of service in dispute in this case and to allow this case to continue through the MDR process on the stop-loss claim only."

**Response Submitted by:** Stone, Loughlin & Swanson, L.L.P.

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Disputed Dates	Disputed Services	Amount In Dispute	Amount Due
April 25, 2003 through April 28, 2003	Inpatient Hospital Services	\$35,023.43	\$0.00

## ***FINDINGS AND DECISION***

This medical fee dispute is decided pursuant to Texas Labor Code §413.031 and all applicable, adopted rules of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation.

### **Background**

1. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305 and §133.307, 27 *Texas Register* 12282, applicable to requests filed on or after January 1, 2003, sets out the procedures for resolving medical fee disputes.
2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, 22 *Texas Register* 6246, effective August 1, 1997, sets out the fee guidelines for inpatient services rendered in an acute care hospital.
3. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1, 27 *Texas Register* 4047, effective May 16, 2002, sets out the guidelines for a fair and reasonable amount of reimbursement in the absence of a contract or an applicable division fee guideline.
4. Texas Labor Code §413.011 sets forth provisions regarding reimbursement policies and guidelines.
5. The services in dispute were reduced/denied by the respondent with the following reason codes:
  - F-The charges for this hospitalization have been reduced based on the fee schedule allowance.
  - F-The charge for this procedure exceeds fair and reasonable.
  - Carrier has determined that line charges for this 3 day stay for spinal proc. are excessive. Appropriate F&R fees for same or similar stay would not exceed 40000.00 stop loss threshold, therefore surg. per diem applies as F&R. EMG supplies do not qualify for reimb. under bland products, per Nurse Auditor 295.

### **Issues**

1. Does the documentation support an agreement was reached for dates of service March 6, 2003 and April 23, 2003?
2. Did the audited charges exceed \$40,000.00?
3. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually extensive services?
4. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually costly services?
5. Is the requestor entitled to additional reimbursement?

### **Findings**

This dispute relates to inpatient surgical services provided in a hospital setting with reimbursement subject to the provisions of Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, titled *Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline*, effective August 1, 1997, 22 *Texas Register* 6264. The Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion in *Texas Mutual Insurance Company v. Vista Community Medical Center, LLP*, 275 *South Western Reporter Third* 538, 550 (Texas Appeals – Austin 2008, petition denied) addressed a challenge to the interpretation of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401. The Court concluded that “to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services.” Both the requestor and respondent in this dispute supplemented the original MDR submissions. The division received supplemental positions as noted above. Positions were exchanged among the parties as appropriate. Documentation filed by the requestor and respondent to date is considered in determining whether the admission in dispute is eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss method of payment. Consistent with the Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion, the division will address whether the total audited charges ***in this case*** exceed \$40,000; whether the admission and disputed services ***in this case*** are unusually extensive; and whether the admission and disputed services ***in this case*** are unusually costly. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C) states, in pertinent part, that “Independent reimbursement is allowed on a case-by-case basis if the particular case exceeds the stop-loss threshold...” In that same opinion, the Third Court of Appeals states that the stop loss exception “...was meant to apply on a case-by-case basis in relatively few cases.” 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) puts forth the requirements to meet the three factors that will be discussed.

1. The respondent submitted a signed agreement between Mr. Eric G. Carter and James M. Loughlin that settled the dispute between the parties for dates of service March 6, 2003 and April 23, 2003; therefore, the only dates of service in dispute are for the inpatient hospitalization April 25, 2003 through April 28, 2003.
2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6)(A)(i) states “to be eligible for stop-loss payment the total audited charges for a hospital admission must exceed \$40,000, the minimum stop-loss threshold.” Furthermore, 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6)(A)(v) states that “Audited charges are those charges which remain

after a bill review by the insurance carrier has been performed.” Review of the explanation of benefits issued by the respondent finds that the carrier did not deduct any charges in accordance with §134.401(c)(6)(A)(v); therefore the audited charges equal \$50,136.47. The Division concludes that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000.00.

3. The requestor in its position statement presumes that it is entitled to the stop loss method of payment because the audited charges exceed \$40,000. As noted above, the Third Court of Appeals in its November 13, 2008 opinion rendered judgment to the contrary. The Court concluded that “to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved...unusually extensive services.” The requestor failed to demonstrate that the particulars of the admission in dispute constitute unusually extensive services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor did not meet 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6).
4. In regards to whether the services were unusually costly, the requestor presumes that because the bill exceeds \$40,000, the stop loss method of payment should apply. The Third Court of Appeals’ November 13, 2008 opinion concluded that in order to be eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss exception, a hospital must **demonstrate** that an admission involved unusually costly services thereby affirming 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) which states that “Stop-loss is an independent reimbursement methodology established to ensure fair and reasonable compensation to the hospital for unusually costly services rendered during treatment to an injured worker.” The requestor failed to demonstrate that the particulars of the admission in dispute constitutes unusually costly services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor failed to meet 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6).
5. For the reasons stated above, the services in dispute are not eligible for the stop-loss method of reimbursement. Consequently, reimbursement shall be calculated pursuant to 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) subtitled *Standard Per Diem Amount* and §134.401(c)(4) subtitled *Additional Reimbursements*. The Division notes that additional reimbursements under §134.401(c)(4) apply only to bills that do not reach the stop-loss threshold described in subsection (c)(6) of this section.
  - 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(3)(ii) states, in pertinent part, that “The applicable Workers’ Compensation Standard Per Diem Amount (SPDA) is multiplied by the length of stay (LOS) for admission.” Review of the submitted documentation finds that the length of stay for this admission was three surgical days, all of which were preauthorized by the workers’ compensation insurance carrier; therefore, the standard per diem amount of \$1,118.00 applies. The per diem rate multiplied by the length of stay results in a total allowable amount of \$3,354.00.
  - 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(B) allows that “When medically necessary the following services indicated by revenue codes shall be reimbursed at a fair and reasonable rate: (iv) Blood (revenue codes 380-399).” A review of the submitted hospital bill finds that the requestor billed \$299.00 for revenue code 391-Blood/Storage Processing. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.307(g)(3)(D), requires the requestor to provide “documentation that discusses, demonstrates, and justifies that the payment amount being sought is a fair and reasonable rate of reimbursement.” Review of the submitted documentation finds that the requestor does not demonstrate or justify that the amount sought for revenue code 391 would be a fair and reasonable rate of reimbursement. Additional payment cannot be recommended.
  - 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(C) states “Pharmaceuticals administered during the admission and greater than \$250 charged per dose shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%. Dose is the amount of a drug or other substance to be administered at one time.” A review of the submitted itemized statement finds that the requestor billed \$239.40/unit for Thrombin 5,000 unit, and \$289.00/unit for Dilaudid PCA 100ml. The requestor did not submit documentation to support what the cost to the hospital was for these pharmaceuticals. For that reason, additional reimbursement for these items cannot be recommended.

The division concludes that the total allowable reimbursement for this admission is the SPDA of \$3,354.00. The respondent issued payment in the amount of \$3,354.00. Based upon the documentation submitted, no additional reimbursement is recommended.

### **Conclusion**

The submitted documentation does not support the reimbursement amount sought by the requestor. The requestor in this case demonstrated that the audited charges exceed \$40,000, but failed to demonstrate that the disputed inpatient hospital admission involved unusually extensive services, and failed to demonstrate that the services in dispute were unusually costly. Consequently, 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled

Standard Per Diem Amount, and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements* are applied and result in no additional reimbursement.

**ORDER**

Based upon the documentation submitted by the parties and in accordance with the provisions of Texas Labor Code §413.031, the Division has determined that the requestor is entitled to \$0.00 additional reimbursement for the services in dispute.

**Authorized Signature**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Officer

01/27/2014  
Date

**YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL**

Either party to this medical fee dispute may appeal this decision by requesting a contested case hearing. A completed **Request for a Medical Contested Case Hearing** (form **DWC045A**) must be received by the DWC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within **twenty** days of your receipt of this decision. A request for hearing should be sent to: Chief Clerk of Proceedings, Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers Compensation, P.O. Box 17787, Austin, Texas, 78744. The party seeking review of the MDR decision shall deliver a copy of the request for a hearing to all other parties involved in the dispute at the same time the request is filed with the Division. **Please include a copy of the *Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Findings and Decision*** together with any other required information specified in 28 Texas Administrative Code §148.3(c), including a **certificate of service demonstrating that the request has been sent to the other party.**

**Si prefiere hablar con una persona en español acerca de ésta correspondencia, favor de llamar a 512-804-4812.**